THE FEDERAL DIARY

Retirement Time Nears

By Mike Causey
Washington Post Staff Writer

Offices of local members of Congress are being swamped with calls from anxious federal workers who want to know if they should plan to retire early next month to beat a proposed change in tax rules.

The employes are concerned about the tax reform bill passed by the House. Starting July 1, it would eliminate a tax-free retirement period for federal and postal workers, state and county employes and others who contribute to their own pension programs. About 250,000 federal employes are eligible to retire now; 17 percent of them live here.

Because of the way the retirement system is administered, federal workers might have to make their retirement plans by June 3. As that date nears, say staff members in the offices of Maryland Democratic Reps. Steny Hoyer and Mike Barnes and Virginia GOP Reps. Frank Wolf and Stan Parris, inquiries have increased.

A spokesman for the Federal Government Service Task Force, which serves as a congressional civil service caucus, said, "Half the calls we get are from people wanting to know when they should retire and the other half are from [new] workers complaining about the new 5.7 percent retirement deduction from their paychecks."

While it is easy to answer the latter question—the deductions will be stopped soon—there is no safe, sure or solid advice for retirees based on what Congress may, or may not, do.

The government service task force estimates that the proposed tax law change would mean a tax bite of $10,000 in the first three years of retirement for the typical U.S. worker, and much more for higher paid employes.

The amount of taxes workers would pay over a normal lifetime would be unchanged. But retirees would begin paying sooner, on prorated portions of the government contribution, once the recovery period was ended.

Currently, workers who contribute already-taxed portions of their income to pension funds are exempt from taxes on their pensions until they have recovered all their contributions. That recovery period can last up to three years, although the typical federal retiree gets back all contributions in about 18 months.

The Senate version of tax reform would eliminate the recovery period in two steps, beginning in January 1988.

The reason people are worried about retiring in early June to beat a July 1 deadline has to do with a wrinkle in federal retirement rules. It came about several years ago when Congress made a change to benefit retiring lawmakers.

As a result of that change, pensions of employes who retire by the 3rd of the month begin the next day. Those retiring after the 3rd of the month have annuities that begin the following month.

G. Jerry Shaw, general counsel of the Senior Executives Association, said yesterday that if the July 1 effective date proposed by the House becomes effective, "employes, to be safe, must retire by June 3 in order to ensure that they will not be taxed under new rules provided in the [House] tax reform act."

Shaw and others say they don't like to give advice on this subject, because there are so many ifs.

Congress might fail to approve tax reform, or a later effective date (that would benefit members of Congress retiring early next year) could be approved.

But if avoiding the possible pension tax change is an overriding factor in your retirement planning, federal unions and congressional offices are saying the only way to be 100 percent sure of beating the July 1 deadline is to retire by June 3.

6 Arrested In Miami-D. Cocaine Cas

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Six men were arrested yest and charged with participatin major cocaine trafficking ope that used secret hiding plac cars to transport more than pounds of the drug from Mia the Washington area for dis tion, according to the FBI.

The men, three of whom arrested in Miami, were charg a 71-page, 38-count indictme U.S. District Court in Alexa that was handed up May 1 unsealed yesterday.

An FBI spokesman said th dictments and arrests capped a year investigation of a majo caine trafficking organization in Miami and responsible for t porting more than $2 million c drug to the Washington area November 1983.

Charged in the indictment conspiracy to possess with inte distribute and to distribute co were Ruben Almaguer, 54, Alberto Nunez, 26, and Julio nio Paredes, 27, all of Miami; ren Rudolph Cooper, 56, of W ington; Philip Lance Gelfo, 5 Cheverly, and James Michael 48, of Upper Marlboro.

Two men charged in the i ment—Jose Humberto Otero Jorge Luis Suarez, whose addr were not available—remain at l according to a spokesman for U.S. attorney's office in Alexand

Almaguer, Nunez and Otero also charged with continuing cri enterprise, which an FBI spoke said indicates that they were leaders of the alleged organiza He said the charge is brought ag persons suspected of supervising or more other persons.

Gelfo and Sita also were cha with making false declarations b a grand jury and obstruction of ju for allegedly lying before the g jury when they testified about involvement with other membe the alleged organization.

The FBI spokesman said the caine was brought to the D.C. mainly by car, hidden in bumpers door panels and behind seats.

According to the indictment much as 50 kilograms of coc was sent to this area in a si shipment and as much as $185, in cash was passed at meeting local restaurants and in two A andria apartments.

'Exorcism' Suspect Ruled

OBITUARIES

John Paul Floyd Dies at 77; Retired Bank Board Editor

John Paul Floyd, 77, a retired official of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board who also had careers in the Navy and in public relations, died May 13 at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Palm Beach, Fla., after a heart attack.

Mr. Floyd, who had homes in Washington and Palm Beach, was active in private life in the Criminal Justice Association and the Committee on Recidivism, citizens groups concerned with the administration of justice in the District of Columbia. He also was a founder of the Lawyers Literary Club.

A native of Nicholasville, Ky., Mr. Floyd grew up in California. He graduated from UCLA and earned master's and doctoral degrees in English literature at Harvard University. In 1942, he was commissioned in the Navy.

During World War II he served in the Atlantic as an intelligence officer. He moved to Washington in 1945 and was stationed here in 1952, when he retired from the service on a medical disability with the rank of commander.

From 1952 until the early 1960s, Mr. Floyd headed his own public relations firm. He then joined the Home Loan Bank Board, where he was an editor until he retired in 1976.

Mr. Floyd was a volunteer with the Metropolitan Police Boys Club and an adviser to the International Eye Foundation.

He was a charter member of the City Tavern Club and a member of the English-Speaking Union, the Society of The Cincinnati, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Army & Navy Club and Christ Episcopal Church, Georgetown.

Survivors include his wife, the former Maryan Chadwick of Washington and Palm Beach; one son, John Paul Chadwick Floyd of Essex, Conn.; a twin brother, Paul John Floyd of Aptos, Calif.; another brother, Joseph McKee Floyd of Downey, Calif., and two sisters, Nancy Hawley of Pasadena and Mary Stevens of Los Angeles.

MARY CATHERINE PHILIBERT HUTCHINS, 61, a retired Northern Virginia public school teacher who had lived in this area since 1956, died of cancer May 13 at her home in Falls Church.

She began her teaching career at the Falls Church public schools, then taught at Lanier Intermediate School in Fairfax and Irving Intermediate School in Springfield. She retired from Irving in 1982.

Mrs. Hutchins was a native of Cotulla, Tex., and she spent her childhood in Mexico and Texas. She was a cum laude graduate of the University of Texas.

She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Genealogical Society and the National Huguenot Society.

Survivors include her husband of 41 years, retired Air Force Lt. Col. Stanley A. Hutchins, and a son, Mark, both of Falls Church; a daughter, Meredith Dean of McGuire AFB, N.J., and her mother, Catherine Cohenour Philibert, and a half-sister, Margaret Blome Williams, both of San Antonio.

JEROME CRAIG HANCOCK, 73, a neighborhood lawyer who practiced for 40 years in Northeast Washington, died of complications of diabetes May 16 at Capitol Hill Hospital.

Mr. Hancock was born in Atchison, Kan. He graduated from what is now the University of Louisville. He earned a law degree at Howard University, served in the Army during World War II and settled in Washington and opened his law practice after the war.

He was a member of the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association and the D.C. Bar Association.

Mr. Hancock, a resident of Washington, was a past president of the Regular Buddies, a social and civic organization, and a trustee of the Twelfth Street Christian Church in Washington.

He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, of Washington, and one sister, Mona Hancock Stone, and one brother, Rev. Raphael Hancock, both of Louisville.

SUSAN ELISABETH BUNCH CARY, 43, a social worker with the Calvert County Social Services Administration for the last 15 years, died of cancer May 7 at the home of her parents in Silver Spring.

Mrs. Cary, a resident of Hollywood, Md., was born in Leonardtown and moved to Silver Spring when she was five. She graduated from Montgomery Blair High School and the University of Maryland, where she also earned a master's degree in social work.

Before joining the Social Services Administration in Calvert County she taught high school in Charles County.

Survivors include her husband, Thomas Cary of Hollywood, and her parents, Betty Coppage and Edward Lloyd Bunch, and a brother, Jesse Clement Bunch, all of Silver Spring.

ANTHONY BRANNON WELLS, 21, a resident of McLean who had lived in the Washington area since 1976, died May 17 at the Virginia Home in Richmond, a facility for the disabled, of complications resulting from muscular dystrophy.

A native of Boston, Mr. Wells was a graduate of the high school at the Crotched Mountain Rehabilitation Center in Greenfield, N.H. He lived in Chapel Hill, N.C., before moving to the Washington area.

His twin brother, Jeffrey Samuel Wells, died on Jan. 5, also of complications resulting from muscular dystrophy.

Mr. Wells is survived by his father and stepmother, Samuel F. Jr. and Sherrill Brown Wells of McLean; his mother, Novella Hall-Burrows of Winston-Salem, N.C.; one brother, Christopher, and one sister, Lauren Wells, both of McLean, and three grandparents, Samuel F. Wells Sr. of Reidsville, N.C., Lawrence Cloninger of Belmont, N.C. and Velvia Cloninger of Atlanta.

MARIE E. SHEA CAMPBELL, 76, a native Washingtonian and a former employe of the old Civil Service Commission and the Quartermaster's office at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, died May 18 at a hospital in Columbia, S.C., after a heart attack.

Mrs. Campbell, who had lived in Columbia since 1965, attended the old St. Paul's High School and was a longtime parishioner at Nativity Catholic Church in Washington. She was a secretary at the Civil Service Commission in the early 1950s and an administrative assistant at the Quartermaster's office at Walter Reed from 1958 to 1964.

Her husband, Edwin Ness Campbell, died in 1972.

Survivors include three daughters, Ann Campbell-Lord of The Netherlands, Sister Cathleen Campbell, S.P., of Chicago and Linda McGuire of Fargo, N.D.; two sons, J.F. Campbell of San Jose, and James A. Campbell of Nashville; two sisters, Eileen Shea Bates of Coral Springs, Fla., and Peggy Disse of Washington, and nine grandchildren.

CHARLES THOMPSON, 66, who owned and operated the Thompson Glass Co. in Washington, died May 15 at his home in Clinton after a heart attack. He had diabetes.

Mr. Thompson opened his glass business in 1963. In addition to all types of glass work, it specialized in auto upholstry.

A native of Nelson County, Va., Mr. Thompson served in the Navy in the Pacific during World War II. He moved to the Washington area in 1946. He operated a grocery store in Washington before going into the glass business. He was a member of the National Glass Dealers Association and the Better Business Bureau of Washington.

Survivors include his wife, Louise, of Clinton; a son, Thurman, of Washington; two sisters, Paula Carey of Cleveland and Rosetta Thompson of Beckley, W.Va.; seven brothers, Chester, Allen and John, all of Washington, Clarence, Juel and Raymond, all of Cleveland, and James of Beckley; six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. A son, Phillip, died in 1957.

RICHARD LeRAY BORDEN, 61, retired chief of the editorial services division of the U.S. Information Agency's press and publications service, died of cancer May 18 at his home in Annapolis.

Mr. Borden had been a writer and editor with USIA for about 15 years before his retirement in 1984. Before that he worked for about 10 years for Voice of America, where he organized news broadcasts in simplified English for listeners whose understanding of English was minimal.

He was born in Washington, graduated from St. Alban's School for Boys, served in the Navy during World War II and graduated from Harvard University. Before joining Voice of America in 1958 he was a news writer, director and producer for NBC television and radio.

Mr. Borden was president of the board of trustees of the Key School in Annapolis and a member of the Annapolis Yacht Club.

Survivors include his wife, Christina Bird Morley Borden of Annapolis, and three sons, Charles Woodbridge of Washington, Christopher Daniel of New York City, and Richard Stone of Annapolis.

IN MEMORIAM

CARDS OF THANKS

DEATH NOTICES

CEMETERY LOTS

PHOTOS BY RICH LIPSKI—THE WASHINGTON POST

SCALING THE HEIGHTS

Cannons are fired to start the recent plebe recognition ceremony at the Naval Academy. The plebes, top photo, race for the greased Herndon Monument, form a pyramid at its base, above, and one of them, right, replaces a plebe hat with an upperclassman's hat.

U.S. Workers in P.G. Get 2 Days Off for Asbestos Removal

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

About 1,400 federal employees were given Monday and yesterday off with pay while work crews completed removal of potentially hazardous asbestos from the boiler room of a leased 10-story office building in Hyattsville.

Dale Bruce, a spokesman for the General Services Administration, said the material was discovered in October during a survey of all government-owned or leased buildings for asbestos, whose particles can cause cancer when breathed. He said GSA had leased the Center 2 building at 3700 East-West Highway since 1968.

The most recent government tenants are a section of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, with about 400 employes there, and the Treasury Department's financial management service, which moved in earlier this year with about 1,000 employes, according to spokeswoman Paula Clegett.

"This was not in the urgent category, he said, because the

"This was not in the urgent category ...."
— GSA spokesman Dale Bruce

asbestos was not crumbling," Bruce said. "There was no immediate hazard to employes. We decided to remove the asbestos as a precautionary measure."

To minimize the disruption, he said, the agency delayed removing the material until after the winter heating season. Work began over the weekend, he said. GSA procedures require a 12-hour period after inspectors certify the work has been done before employes may return.

Bruce said if the testing continued as planned into last night, he expected the government workers to return to work today.

"The employes are out of the building not because of the asbestos problem but because we elected not to run the air conditioners and fans," which could send airborne asbestos fibers from the basement to other floors.

Traces of asbestos have caused concern in other government buildings, including the Pentagon and the Department of Health and Human Services headquarters in Southwest Washington, where 400 employes were sent home early one day last summer after safety inspectors discovered some asbestos.

JUDY MANN

Teaching for Today's Needs

"The time-honored response to teacher shortages is to lower standards for entry into the profession. But the only way to make sure the country gets the kind of teachers it needs is to raise them to levels never met before."

That may be the single most pivotal sentence in a provocative report on education that has just been issued by a 14-member task force on Teaching as a Profession, which was assembled a year ago by the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy. The task force presents a forceful argument for a radically different approach to staffing the nation's classrooms and schools, and it warns that if we fail to alter basic educational premises we will create an even greater gulf between those who can support themselves and those who can't.

Several critical factors are currently at play. America is becoming increasingly uncompetitive in world markets. Jobs that require little skill are going abroad while jobs that are here increasingly require high levels of skill and sophisticated, knowledgeable levels of thinking. The talent pool for those jobs is shrinking, however, while the pool of unemployables is increasing. Youngsters are dropping out of school at alarming rates and many are functionally illiterate. "As in past economic and social crises, Americans turn to education," the task force points out in the report.

"There is a new consensus on the urgency of making our schools once again the engines of progress, productivity and prosperity.

"In this new pursuit of excellence, however, Americans have not yet fully recognized two essential truths: first, that success depends on achieving far more demanding educational standards than we have ever attempted to reach before, and second, that the key to success lies in creating a profession equal to the task—a profession of well-educated teachers prepared to assume new powers and responsibilities to redesign the schools of the future.

"If our standard of living is to be maintained, if the growth of a permanent underclass is to be averted, if democracy is to function effectively into the next century, our schools must graduate the vast majority of their students with achievement levels long thought possible for only the privileged few. The American mass education system, designed in the early part of the century for a mass-production economy, will not succeed unless it not only raises but redefines the essential standards of excellence . . . ."

To pull this off, the task force recommends restructuring the teaching profession and turning it into something resembling a grown-up—heaven forbid, but there's no escaping the word—business. Gone would be the divine principal and everyone-else-is-equal bureaucracy, a meritocracy of mediocrity.

In its place would be a collegial system with lead teachers who could be paid as much as $65,000 a year for full-time work. Teachers would be certified by a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. Teachers would decide how to meet state and local educational goals and they would be accountable for student progress. Teachers would have to have undergraduate degrees in liberal arts, not education. They'd have to learn to think and communicate before learning how to teach. Graduate schools would have to develop new curricula leading to a master in teaching degree, which would require internships and residencies in schools. The teaching profession would be paid in a fashion to make it competitive with other professions that attract smart, capable, independent-minded, thoughtful people.

Along with pay, teachers would have something else to draw them to the profession: job satisfaction. They, not the bureaucrats, would run the schools.

The task force underscores the point that public education is one of the very few fields where there is no connection between performance and reward: the wasteful, bureaucracy-laden school system is not penalized and the teacher who takes homework home to grade is not rewarded. It also makes the point that more than a million teachers will have to be replaced in the next seven years.

A great many observations that the task force makes about teaching and education apply to many other areas of American industry and labor-management relations. And, as with many others, genuine reforms hinge on school boards and teachers unions cooperating and on parents, school administrators and everyone else involved being willing to try fresh, new ideas. The best of which is at the core of the report, and that is to make teaching one of the truly fun, great jobs to have.

Md. Suit Alleges Farm Polluted State's Waters

By Keith Harriston
Washington Post Staff Writer

In the first action of its kind in Maryland, state agriculture and health officials have filed suit against the owners and operators of an Anne Arundel County farm for allegedly violating the state's water pollution laws.

The action was taken against Tenny Farm Riding Stables when, after warnings from the state, the farm's owners and operators allegedly failed to adopt conservation measures to prevent soil and animal waste from running into the Patapsco River and the Chesapeake Bay.

The suit was filed in Anne Arundel Circuit Court against the Stonepath Development and Construction Corp., the owners of the property, and Thomas and Maxine Tenny, who lease the farm from Stonepath and raise cattle and horses there.

The suit asks the court to order the parties to adopt conservation measures recommended by the state "and any other steps necessary to reduce and control . . . transport of manure and other waste" into state waters. In addition, the suit asks for a fine of up to $10,000 for each day soil and wastes are discharged from the 168-acre farm into state waters.

"This land developer and the Tennys are giving farmers a bad name by refusing to adopt simple and effective conservation practices farmers are now adopting across the state," Agriculture Secretary Wayne A. Cawley Jr. said. "Stonepath Development and Con

The suit asks the court to order the parties to adopt conservation measures . . .

struction Corp. and the Tennys have refused our help, which came in the form of a fully developed conservation plan for the farm. So we must now turn to the courts for help."

An attorney for the Rockville-based Stonepath Corp. did not return a reporter's phone call. Repeated attempts to reach the Tennys at the farm in Pasadena were unsuccessful.

Assistant Attorney General Jean K. Shaffer, counsel for the state Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, said the suit against Stonepath and the Tennys was the first in the state alleging general water pollution violations from a farm.

In the past, Shaffer said, complaints against farmers have alleged violations from specific points on a farm, such as a storage facility.

For more than two years, according to the suit, Stonepath and the Tennys have allowed over-grazing and destruction of grass that covered the farm's fields and yards. Grass is essential to prevent waste-laden soil from running off the farm and into tributaries of the Patapsco River and the Chesapeake Bay.

"This pollution from Tenny Farm causes unreasonable harm to the fin fish and the shellfish of the Chesapeake Bay," the suit says, and ". . . interferes with the use and enjoyment of those waters by the citizens of Maryland."

State officials have worked with Stonepath and the Tennys for more than a year to correct the water pollution violations, according to the suit, efforts that included the preparation of the soil conservation plan at state expense.

Assistant Attorney General Craig A. Nielsen, counsel for the state Agriculture Department, said that officials from the agriculture and health departments have corresponded or met with the Tennys and Stonepath representatives several times in the last year to discuss the alleged violations.

Nielsen said officials told the Tennys and Stonepath about a state program that could reimburse them 87.5 percent of the cost of implementing conservation programs.

"That could have been done with this farm," Nielsen said, "but nothing was done."

Officials Examine Virginia Train Wreckage

Associated Press

SUFFOLK, Va., May 20—Federal investigators tried today to reconstruct a mangled railroad switch and a broken track in efforts to find out what caused Sunday's derailment of a vintage steam train in the Great Dismal Swamp.

Investigators also examined several passenger coaches that were towed from the crash site to a freight yard, said Patricia A. Goldman, acting chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. "It's a case of putting together the pieces," she said.

Investigators were said to be focusing on a number of factors that could have led to the Norfolk & Western crash that injured 123 persons.

Among the possible causes:

■ A faulty rail switch that could have thrown the train from the track. Most of the rails adjoining the switch were bent or snapped and some inch-thick bolts were sheared clean. Inspectors have found no evidence that the rail switch malfunctioned, one official said.

■ The rails could have warped in the hot weather. The temperature Sunday was about 90 degrees. However, no warping has been found in the rails.

Of the 19 passengers admitted to hospitals after the wreck, three were discharged Monday. One of the 16 still hospitalized was in critical condition.

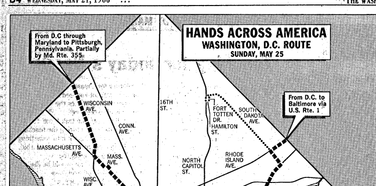
The train, pulled by a 36-year-old steam engine called No. 611, left Norfolk that afternoon for an excursion to Petersburg for railroad employes, their families and friends. Sixteen miles from Norfolk, 14 of the 24 cars jumped the tracks.

Investigators have collected sections of bowed or cracked rail and will test them to determine the cause of the accident, authorities said.

S.I. Smith, regional chief of a Norfolk & Western locomotive engineers union, said problems with one of the derailed cars may have caused the accident because the locomotive and seven front cars passed the switch with no problem.

Robert B. Claytor, chief executive of Norfolk Southern, the railway's parent company, was at the throttle when the train derailed, but John Riley, administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, said it was highly unlikely that engineer error caused the accident.

The accident was the most serious passenger rail wreck since two Amtrak trains collided in July 1984 in Queens, N.Y., killing one passenger and injuring 115, said Riley.



BY LARRY FOGEL—THE WASHINGTON POST

Latecomers Join Hands Across America

People Without Tickets Can Pick Their Spots for Sunday's Event

By Karlyn Barker
Washington Post Staff Writer

Local organizers of Sunday's Hands Across America "megacharity," faced with a sudden surge of contributors who want to join the coast-to-coast event, said yesterday that people without tickets should just show up where they want along the route.

The Washington office has started making direct assignments on its 29-mile segment of the 4,100-mile Hands Across America line and was distributing tickets for the route at a downtown promotional rally yesterday. But with the event only four days off, District, Maryland and Virginia residents who want to participate are being advised to pick their spots.

"Unfortunately, a lot of people have waited until the last minute to sign up, and we can't possibly process all the requests," said Judy Zack, a spokeswoman for Hands Across America's Maryland office. "We're encouraging them to show up, and we'll take their pledges that day."

Zack, whose office has turned to its counterpart in the District for help in assigning spots along Hands Across America's 156-mile route in Maryland, said she has no idea how many people have signed up to be on line in the state—or where. Assignments are being made from so many quarters, she said, that Hands Across America will not know where the gaps in the line are until this weekend and will use radio stations Sunday to announce where people are most needed along the route.

A Hands Across America spokesman in Los Angeles said Monday that the number of people signed up nationwide for the event—organized to benefit the homeless and hungry in the United States and costing $10 to $35 per participant—is "2.5 million and growing by the hour."

But the apparent last-minute deluge of prospective hand holders, long predicted by organizers, is taxing many of Hands Across America's regional offices.

"We're getting calls from all over the South," said Donna Brazile, who runs Hands Across America's District office. Much of the South is outside the route, and residents there are being assigned to places.

Though popular spots on the Mall were filled some time ago, Brazile said there are still small gaps in the Southeast and Georgetown "feeder routes." Also, the Embassy Row section of Massachusetts Avenue NW has been especially hard to fill because, for security reasons, only individuals, not corporate sponsors or organized groups, will be permitted in front of embassies.

The District Hands Across America office held its last promotional event yesterday at Connecticut Avenue and L Street NW, accepting an enlarged check for $35,000 from First American Bank, a major local sponsor of the event. Employes and their families from the bank's various area branches have purchased more than 2,600 spots around the Washington Monument. They will be sharing what they call "the most patriotic mile" on the route with Olympic gymnast Mary Lou Retton, one of several sports and entertainment celebrities expected to join the line in Washington.

The bank organized an AmeriCAN drive to promote Hands Across America, collecting more than 15,000 cans of food at its branches for distribution to Salvation Army programs here. The food drive continues through this week.

"This is the first thing we've done for the hungry and homeless involving all our bank branches," said Eric Erdossy, executive vice president of First American, who said he expected the bank to stay involved in the issue.

Also yesterday, Hands Across America here released a list of 16 staging areas and checkpoints along the route, including Dupont Circle, Hechinger Mall in Northeast and Malcolm Martin Marcus Park at 14th and V streets SE, where participants can gather, see live entertainment, purchase tickets, get information and find first aid and water.

Education Secretary Says Schools Should 'Kick Out' Students With Drugs

By Edward D. Sargent
Washington Post Staff Writer

U.S. Education Secretary William J. Bennett criticized school districts with weak student expulsion policies yesterday and told a congressional committee that the only way to get rid of drugs in schools is to "kick out" students caught using or selling narcotics.

Saying that drug use among secondary and college students is widespread, Bennett suggested that the federal government should "get tough" with school boards by withholding funds from school districts that fail to reduce drug abuse.

He also criticized the D.C. public schools, where police recently arrested about 20 students on charges of selling drugs, for lacking an expulsion policy. "Right now, the strongest penalty [D.C.] and many other school districts will give student dealers is a 10-day suspension. That only ensures . . . that the students will be greeted as conquering heroes when they return," he said.

Bennett, speaking before the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said that many schools across the country have drug awareness programs, but are still "awash in drugs" because adults have failed to take action.

"What we want at the Department of Education is to get drugs out of schools. Right now, no ifs, ands or buts. We strongly support drug education programs, [but] almost every school in this country has a drug education program, [and] we are still awash in drugs. We need to get tough and we need to get tough as hell," said Bennett, who has praised educators who identify youthful drug abusers and have them arrested.

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), who chaired the hearing, strongly criticized Bennett for using less than 1 percent of the Education Department's $16 billion budget to fight drug abuse and for not creating a model curriculum that could help reduce the rate of drug use among youths.

"Mr. Secretary . . . this committee for years has been dealing with law enforcement people—drug enforcement, FBI, U.S. attorney's offices, customs, everything—and they tell us what we have to do is deal with the areas of education and prevention. Now you tell us . . . enforce the law.

"Kicking [students] out is easy. I know how to do that and I'm not an educator," Rangel said.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.), a committee member, agreed with Rangel. "Kicking them all out isn't going to solve the problem," he said. "That's not educating the kids, that's just scaring the hell out of them and hoping that some of them are not going to use drugs."

Rangel and Gilman urged Bennett to allocate more funds to drug prevention, but Bennett maintained that "community support, not money," is needed to fight drugs.

Union Blasts Police Chief In Howard

By Lyle V. Harris
Washington Post Staff Writer

Howard County, Md., Police Chief Paul H. Rappaport says he has done his best for his officers, but the union local that represents about half the members of his force says otherwise.

On Monday, the Howard County Police Officers Association voted no confidence in Rappaport. The 52-to-6 vote was the union's second no-confidence vote on the chief in a month.

The union maintains that Rappaport has failed to replace outdated communication equipment and to provide more powerful ammunition, to the detriment of morale and effectiveness.

Cpl. Charles Ellenberger, president of the union local, which represents 106 officers, also criticized Rappaport for stopping promotions to the ranks of private first class and corporal, which he said slows advancement.

Ellenberger said that Rappaport has refused to get involved in contract negotiations between the union and the county. Last week, the union voted 86 to 4 against a county contract offer, he said.

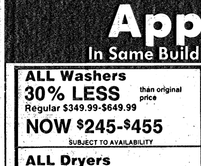
Rappaport, a former major with the Maryland State Police criminal investigations unit who has been with the Howard County police department for seven years, said the accusations against him are unrealistic and based on "ignorance and vindictiveness."

Rappaport said administrative changes he has made have streamlined the force and made it "one of the most professional in the state."

He said the department is considering getting a new microwave communication system and that the lack of advancement is caused by low turnover among senior officers.

He said that although he has attended contract negotiation meetings, he did not believe that it was appropriate for him to argue for the officers. "I'm not supposed to negotiate; I don't control the money and I don't pay the officers. I'm management, and no police chief worth his salt can represent both labor and management. . . .

"I think morale is good with the exception of this small group of people who have an ax to grind," Rappaport said. "Most of my officers are good, but there are some who I have had a vote of no confidence in for some time."



Whipple Wins Arlingtonian Endorsement

By Nancy Scannell
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Arlingtonians for a Better County organization handed County Board Chairman Mary Margaret Whipple an overwhelming victory last night in a contested bid for its endorsement in the fall board election.

Whipple captured 162 of the 179 votes cast at the ABC convention, easily defeating Tom Hall, a federal employe and former chairman of the ABC, a self-described nonpartisan political organization.

Hall told the nearly 200 people gathered at Washington-Lee High School that he was challenging the popular County Board member because she has chosen to seek a second four-year term as a Democratic nominee.

ABC has a long history of cross-endorsing with county Democrats dozens of County Board candidates who have run as independents. Such moves have allowed the large number of ABC members who are federal employes barred by the Hatch Act from participating in party politics to work in the independent candidates' campaigns.

But in recent years, County Board candidates who are Democrats have increasingly opted to run as their party's nominee, as did three of the four County Board members who form a Democratic majority on the five-member board. They have all won ABC's endorsement.

"I still think there is a place in Arlington for independent candidates who would enable the Hatched people to work in campaigns," Hall said. He said he would not have challenged her if she had run as an independent.

Hall's challenge appeared to be the only obstacle between Whipple, who was nominated by county Democrats last week, and victory on Election Day, Nov. 4. County Republicans have said they do not intend to field a candidate against her.

Rules Laid Down For P.G. Saloon

By Keith Harriston
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Prince George's County Board of License Commissioners yesterday renewed the liquor license for Judge Roy Bean's Saloon in Brentwood, but included several conditions that the owner must meet to satisfy complaints from nearby residents about the bar's patrons.

To keep the liquor license, the board said, the owner of Judge Roy Bean's must build an 8-foot-high stockade fence on the two sides of its parking lot that border on the yards of Brentwood residents, and hire an additional security guard every Friday and Saturday and whenever the club features live entertainment. It must also ensure that patrons leave the parking lot within 30 minutes after closing time, the board said.

The board also asked the owner for a report by June 15 on whether the conditions have been met and said that the county's chief liquor license inspector would monitor the saloon every 30 days.

The board imposed the conditions after residents who live near the saloon at 3812 38th St. complained that the saloon's patrons litter the neighborhood with empty beer bottles and other trash and often get into fistfights in front of their homes.

Michael Tiberio, who bought Judge Roy Bean's from state Sen. Thomas P. O'Reilly (D-Prince George's) 19 months ago, said yesterday he was pleased with the board's decision. "The stipulations are right," he said.

Howard Requires Black Studies

CHEEK, From D1

Student Association, who had followed their petition drive by picketing the trustees last winter, expressed satisfaction yesterday, but association president Ona Alston said, "I think it's high time . . . . Howard University should have had that [requirement] a long time ago."

She said the student group has launched a new petition drive to preserve Howard's graduate program in African studies, which she said administrators were seeking to divide among other university departments. Several students and faculty members in the program said an evaluation panel had criticized the program and recommended that it be stripped of its degree-granting authority. Cheek and other top university officials could not be reached for comment.

Cheek also said that Howard is negotiating to acquire the Wonder Bread plant adjacent to the university on Georgia Avenue NW. He said the company was considering moving to Maryland. Bakery officials could not be reached for comment.

New Virginia Family Court Gains Support at Fairfax Hearing

By Patricia Davis
Washington Post Staff Writer

Northern Virginia lawyers and judges agreed yesterday that the state's court system is unable to deal effectively with many family disputes and called for a new family court to handle most domestic cases.

"The system is broke and it needs fixing," Fairfax County Circuit Court Judge Richard J. Jamborski told members of the Judicial Council of Virginia studying proposals for creating the new court. "I believe the citizens of Virginia, especially our children, are being subjected to unnecessary confusion."

"It's simply a bad system for resolving family problems," Fairfax lawyer Robert Surovell said at the hearing before a packed courtroom at the county courthouse.

Lawyers and judges complained that the current system of handling family-related matters in the state's court systems is unwieldy, with overlapping jurisdiction between the circuit courts and the juvenile and domestic relations court.

Others testified that a new court was not needed.

Vincent M. Picciano, director of court services for the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, said he believed the proper services were already in place and that the problems could be solved without creating a new system.

"I'm saying let's look at the problems identified and see if they can't be resolved right now," said Picciano. "It's hard to be opposed to it, and it's hard to be in favor of it because it's such an unclear concept."

Hearings on the issue are being conducted throughout the state, with several state lawmakers preparing to introduce legislation in the 1987 Virginia General Assembly that would create the new court.

Under the present system, juvenile courts, which traditionally hear domestic relations cases, may be circumvented by either party raising the same issues in a circuit court or by appealing the juvenile court case. In the case of an appeal, a new trial is conducted.

"That [family] court is desperately needed."
— Lawyer Joanne F. Alper

That process results in confusion and the "stress and anxieties" resulting from delays and multiple hearings, Jamborski told the panel.

"That [family] court is desperately needed," lawyer Joanne F. Alper, chairman of the board of governors of the Family Law Section of the Virginia State Bar, told the panel. Alper said the emotional and financial cost of the current system is "incalculable."

The juvenile court now has jurisdiction over cases involving delinquents, juveniles accused of traffic violations, abused or neglected children, adults accused of child abuse or neglect and adults involved in cases over support, visitation or child custody.

Many of those cases now may be taken to the circuit court level.

"The people are not served when a judge's decision can be wiped away in minutes," said Joseph Condo, president of the Fairfax Bar Association, which has not taken a position on the court. Many families end up having to tell and retell their stories, he said.

The Judicial Council said no specific guidelines for the jurisdictions of the proposed new court have been developed.